





## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### The Execution of Brown.

The following from the special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial details minutely the circumstances attending the execution of Brown. It will be read with great interest:

#### THE EXECUTION.

It was precisely 5 minutes past 11 o'clock (Baltimore time) when Brown ascended the gallows. The sheriff proceeded at once to business. The sheriff and jailer and one or two others, shook hands with the old man, and he shook them as heartily as he could, though the movement was a little awkward, as his arms were tied in the usual way on such occasions—that is, by a rope at the elbows—the sheriff received Brown's hat, and we had a fair look at him. I could not see a marked resemblance to the portrait given in Frank Leslie's paper. He had more of that wired look which is seen in Porter Crayon's sketches for Harper's monthly. He seemed to be much emaciated. If he is not, his clothes were quite too large for him. He was tall, thin, and his hair was a large mass. In truth, however, he is not above the medium size. He was a slow rather than a muscular man, and though large in the chest, not broad-shouldered, being round breasted as all men of great powers of endurance are. He certainly was not more than five feet ten inches in height. He looked about, not nervously and with uneasy glances, but calmly and steadily. The sheriff stood at the elbow of the white cap, which was very large and bigged about his head. At the same moment his ankles were tied closely. He had been standing with his feet a few inches apart, and moved them together as required the moment he was told to do so. The rope was now attached to the ring above, and the old man stood with his face to the south, straight as an arrow and firm as a pillar. He looked at him at this moment with a momentary gleam, by means of which I could see him as distinctly as if I had been within twenty or thirty feet. His hands were naked, and I observed them narrowly to see if there were any indications of nervousness. His hands were not clenched, but hung in an easy and natural manner, and there was not a symptom of a twitch in them, and not a motion, any more than if they had been iron. His clothes were dark brown, and though decent, were dirty with wear. His vest was buttoned closely over his chest. His pantaloons were large, and from sitting so long in prison, I suppose, were short and bagged at the knees. His shoes were black, the skirt coming down about to the hips, and this was unbuttoned, and the tall shoes in the strong breeze, the only movement that he seemed to make. He looked at the sheriff and the white cap, and then at his feet, and then at the crowd of people. He looked at the sheriff and the white cap, and then at his feet, and then at the crowd of people. He looked at the sheriff and the white cap, and then at his feet, and then at the crowd of people.

The sheriff and others left the scaffold, and Brown was upon it alone. He knew now, of course, that the time had come for death, but his hands retained their composed position. There was a movement of intense stillness, a sudden movement, a sharp twing of the rope, a creaking of the hinges of the trap door, and a few seconds and a half minutes after eleven, the old man, indistinguishable to the last, swung between the sky and the soil of the Old Dominion. As he dropped, he turned sharply round and faced the North. There was very little muscular action. The arms and legs worked slightly. There was a shaking of the wrists, and jerking of the shoulders, and the legs were once or twice drawn up a little. I had not heard whether his neck was broken by the fall, but presume, from the fact that he died so easily, that it was.

#### WASHINGTON IRVING'S DEATH.—The New York Tribune contains the following particulars of this sad event:

During the morning of Monday he walked out in the garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual the omission was not thought by him to arise from any alarming condition. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation, and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of Ebenezer Irving, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and Pierre M. Irving, a nephew with his wife, another nephew, Rev. Pierre M. Irving, of New Britain, Staten Island, the literary secretary of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day. The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. Irving, and, excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful or more gratified than of the enjoyment than he. In the intervals of conversation he glanced over the pages of several books that lay on the center table, and the last book he believed to have opened was Lieut. Page's History of the Paraguay Expedition.

About half past 10 o'clock he rose up to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bed room. While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. Irving coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. Irving asked him in a playful manner, saying, "Why, Pierre, what are you doing with the needle?" and pressed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss Sarah Irving, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in the hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as if some one was coming, and turning round she saw Mr. Irving press his hand to his heart and fall forward. He caught hold of a table in falling and gradually sunk down to the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them had reached him he had ceased to breathe.

## Congressional.

### Monday's Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

House.—Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, explained, and was understood to say, that he condemned as unworthy as the gentleman from Missouri possibly could, the avowal of such sentiment, but had never seen the recommendation to scatter. His name, however, appeared to a proposition to publish and circulate a pamphlet containing matters taken from Helper's book, together with the remarks made by the gentleman on slavery.

Mr. Clarke—I am glad the gentleman feels the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore—I am ready to take the responsibility.

Mr. Farnsworth—We can act understandingly, if the gentleman have the book read here.

Mr. Clarke—I have the book.

Mr. Farnsworth—I don't believe the gentleman has read it. I recommend the literature.

Mr. Clarke, resuming, felt it to be his duty to read this Government to be reconstituted, and men placed in position holding such sentiments, the people ought to know to what a humiliating position it has come. The chair they were now about to fill had been occupied by Clay, Barbour, Cook, and Winthrop—gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self respect, and who would not advise treason, murder, and dissolution.

He said that he had that circular in reference to the circulation of the pamphlet before him.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane, interrupting, utterly condemned such sentiments as those which the gentleman from Missouri had repeated.

Mr. Palmer said, I still have free discussion. Our friends on the other side have thrust the negro before the House; we may as well finish the discussion, and then turn him out as quickly as possible.

Mr. Clarke replied that the negro never would have been thrust upon the House but for the action of the gentleman's party and for the advice gentlemen had given. Gentlemen made themselves the equals of the negro. The effect would be to drive off another class of the House on the first day of the session.

Mr. Kellogg remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had made a statement that Republican members had directly or indirectly sanctioned certain things in Helper's book; his name appeared in some of the papers as having recommended it.

Mr. Clarke no doubt you signed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kellogg—I am not prepared to say whether I signed the list or not, because the author of the New York Herald is not good.

Mr. Clarke—Nor any other good paper.

Mr. Kellogg—The sentiments are not entertained by the Republicans. I am willing that the gentleman should assume or disavow them. If I have signed the paper wrongfully, I would avow it. I want the gentleman to state what it is in the compendium.

There was much noise and confusion throughout, and the speakers were but imperfectly heard.

Mr. Clarke was prepared to show what was in the book, if gentlemen were prepared to be placed on the anxious seat. The House then adjourned.

#### Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The resolutions offered by Mason of Virginia yesterday, to appoint a committee to inquire into the Harper's Ferry invasion came up.

Trumbull of Illinois said that it would have his cordial support wherever murder had been committed, and let us ascertain who are guilty, hold them responsible. He hoped that the investigation would be thorough and complete, and believed that it would do good by disabusing the public mind, especially in the South, of the idea that such a movement receives any countenance from any considerable number of the citizens of the North. No man who is not prepared to destroy the Constitution and to subvert the Government and resolve society into its original elements, could justify, no matter what the crisis, either imaginary or real, that may exist in the body politic, no one individual or twenty out of twenty millions could be permitted, in his own way and in defiance of the laws of the land, to undertake to correct them; no government on earth could be sustained if that was allowed; anarchy would be the consequence. As the misguided man that led the invasion, he had already explained his error on the gallows and gone before the final tribunal. Let this investigation be impartial and thorough, and the effect on the country will be most salutary. Had a similar investigation been instituted when a similar transaction occurred in 1855, it would have been better for the country. The answer at Liberty, Mo., was then broken into and the public property taken away. It then briefly recapitulated the facts of that occurrence as stated by Capt. Leonard, in charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing slavery into Kansas, while at Harper's Ferry the effort was to abolish slavery. He then offered an amendment to the resolution extending the inquiry to the former case.

Mason replied that he would not stand in the way of the inquiry, and suggested that the very documents read contained all the facts officially set forth, and that if the Senator wanted to prevent the recurrence of such transactions, he would not stand in the way of applying the proper legislation to the bill; but that now, when four years had elapsed, and neither that Senator nor those who act with him have asked an investigation, it is a little strange to be so anxious to couple these transactions; that the committee could not examine both at once, and that, therefore, both time and money would be lost by adopting the amendment. He wanted to know whence the resources were derived for the Harper's Ferry invasion, and who supplied the money and munitions of war, and for the pay of the prisoner's counsel. He said Congress could not act on the subject without official information, and if it should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is then the duty, not of the Southern States alone, but of all the States to take proper measures for their protection. He alluded to the remark of Mr. Trumbull respecting the shrieks from Kansas not having been heard in Virginia, by saying that no shriek could be heard from Virginia, happened that may in their political relations. He did not know what a man's political education could be to lead him to use such expressions in reference to the recent events.

Mr. Trumbull answered that nothing the Senator might say could get him to speak disrespectfully of Virginia or any other State of the Union. He said that he spoke the word "shriek" as he listened in regard to the people of Kansas, but not with the view of casting ridicule on any portion of the country.

Mr. Mason's impression was that the expression came from the political associates of Mr. Trumbull. At first it was "shrieks for freedom."

Mr. Hale followed, denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States, and defined his position generally in regard to the slavery question.

Mr. Hunter expressed surprise at the manner in which this resolution had been received; said that it was proper in itself and made eminently necessary by the circumstances of the recent occurrence; that the South was not so much startled by the foray of Brown and his few followers as at the sympathy openly expressed in the North for him and at the apparent indifference of the great mass at the North at such manifestations of sympathy. The Senator from Illinois professes to turn the matter into a party issue; does he suppose that the South regards the peace and safety of the community as a party matter? They are loath to believe such things can be tolerated with indifference by those who profess to be in the common government; but if such is the case, it is time that they were made aware of it.

Upon such an occasion as this, which has no parallel in the history of this country, the levity displayed by the Senator from New Hampshire is like the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death. The South can take care of themselves, if no remedy can be found in the General

Government; but let the South know, so that they can take action in the matter.

Is this Union to be used only to stay the arms of States for self defense and give no protection against such invasions? If there be in truth such alienation of feeling, and this simple resolution cannot pass without being smothered by party passions, let us know it at once.

Mr. Davis said on gratifying fact was the distinctness with which Senators disavowed all connection with or sympathy for the mad fellow Brown.

Mr. Green remarked that the purpose for which arms were taken at Liberty was not to force slavery into Kansas, not to subvert the Government or laws of the United States; but to correct the delinquent acts of the Executive's Aid Society, which had prevented the execution of the laws of the Territory—although an unlawful act, it was for a good purpose and in order to support law and order. The truth ought to go in connection with this matter and not let it be supposed it was an atrocious act like that at Harper's Ferry. This affair demands the interposition of the Government.

While the scenes in Kansas, whether right or wrong, have passed by, those acts are recorded for posterity to judge, and let them remain undisturbed.

Mr. Crittenden thought the amendment would do no harm and would only occupy a few days more time. He hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Wilson asked vote for the resolution and the amendment. When the intelligence first reached the North it was regarded as merely a strike of working men. On learning its real character, it was received almost unanimously with disapprobation and regret; but elections were pending in New York and New Jersey, and one or two leading papers in New York, for the purpose of affecting these elections, made the most violent, false, and infamous charges against the Union.

This excited universal indignation. There was not one man in a thousand of the people of the free States who ever dreamed of such a foray or knew anything of it. He spent two or three weeks in New York and New Jersey previous to the election, and every where heard regret and condemnation of that movement. He never saw a man who did not regret that the leader in the invasion, by his conduct and language, had excited the sympathy and admiration of all men. He is regarded as sincere almost a fanatic. He violated law under the conviction that he was doing right, and was willing to take the consequences, but the present Governor of Virginia, by his mode of dealing with this question; by his evident attempt to make political capital and get up needless excitement, or, has excited a feeling of derision and contempt among the masses of the North. To this cause is to be attributed the sympathy manifested for Brown, more than any other source whatever.

Had he dealt with this question as a discreet magistrate, and not made an outrageous and infamous attempt to implicate innocent men for partisan purposes, what is witnessed to-day would never have taken place. He concluded by hoping the investigation would be thorough, never may be implicated. Let them take the consequences.

Mr. Clarke spoke in favor of the resolution and amendment, and after further debate the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

House.—The House met at noon.

Mr. Clarke's resolution being under consideration, Mr. Crawford made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the one now pending, it being evident that Mr. Clarke concluded his remarks a reply will be expected from the other side; that it would be remembered in the Thirty-sixth Congress one gentleman occupied the floor for two days, and hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. Clarke caused to be read the list of those who recommended the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, and also the circular itself, strongly repudiating of slavery. Mr. Clarke briefly reviewed the prominent recommendations in Helper's book, strongly condemning those persons who aligned the circular, and insisting that if these views were carried out the Union could not exist, and said don't put brother against brother, father against son; don't destroy the conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. Gilmer offered a substitute for Mr. Clarke's resolution, looking to the union of the national conservative men, on the basis of the declaration heretofore made by Whigs and Democrats against the agitation of the slavery question.

Mr. Curtis moved the previous question.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negrued by a ye

The House adjourned without a ballot or any action on Mr. Clarke's resolution.

#### A Bore.

BY JOHN O. BARR.

Again I hear that creaking step:  
He's tapping at the door!  
Too well I know the boding sound  
That utters in a bore—  
I do not tremble when I meet  
The stoutest of my foes;  
But heaven defend me from the friend  
Who comes—'but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair,  
And asks about the news;  
He peers into my manuscript,  
And gives his candid views:  
He tells me where he likes the line,  
And where he's forced to grieve:  
He takes the strangest liberties—  
But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily paper through,  
Before I've seen a word;  
He scans the lyric (that I wrote),  
And thinks it quite absurd:  
He calmly smokes my last cigar,  
And coolly asks for more:  
He opens every thing he sees—  
Except the entry door.

He talks about his fragile health,  
And tells me of the pains  
He suffers from a score of ills,  
Of which he boasts with pride:  
And how he struggled once with Death,  
To keep the friends at bay;  
On themes like these away he goes—  
But never goes away!

He tells me of the carping words  
Some shallow critic wrote;  
And every precious paragraph  
Familiarly can quote:  
He thinks the writer did me wrong;  
He'd like to run him through!  
He says a thousand pleasant things—  
But never says "Adieu!"

When'er he comes—that dreadful man—  
Disguise it as I may,  
I know that, like an autumn rain,  
He'll fall throughout the day:  
In vain I speak of urgent tasks;  
In vain I scowl and frown:  
A frown is no excommunicator—  
It does not put him out.

I mean to take the knocker off,  
Put crumple upon the door,  
Or hint to John that I am gone  
To stay a month or more:  
I do not tremble when I meet  
The stoutest of my foes;  
But heaven defend me from the friend  
Who never, never goes!

The following piquant resolution forms a portion of the platform of the anti-Leocompton Democracy of Stockton, California:

Resolved, That, it being a cardinal principle of Democracy as old as the days of Thomas Jefferson, that "Federal office holders ought not to make themselves busy in interfering with our elections," we cannot recognize that swarm in office in California, who make it their business to manage primary elections, control conventions, and dictate candidates, having "a drop of Democratic blood in their veins."

## ALPHABETICAL ROLL.

### OF THE

#### Members of the Kentucky Legislature.

##### SENATORS.

Alexander, T. B.—Boyle, Casey and Adair.

Andrews, L. W.—Fleming, Nicholas and Rowan.

Anthony, W. T.—Warren, Allen and Edmondson.

Barrick, J. R.—Barren and Moore.

Boles, Samuel H.—Cumberland, Clinton, W. Rue and Russell.

Bile, John B.—Breckinridge, Hancock and Gerson.

Chamber, Chas.—Carroll, Gallatin and Boone.

Ciessell, Ben. P.—Hopkins, Union and Crittenden.

Cosby, A. D.—Henderson, Davies and Moles.

Darabay, Wm. S.—Fayette and Scott.

Devision, Alex. L.—Floyd, Morgan, Johnson and Pike.

DeVaux, Samuel E.—Oldham, Henry and Trimble.

Denny, George.—Madison and Garrard.

Fisk, John F.—Kenton and Campbell.

Gibson, J. E.—Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Letcher, Perry and Breathitt.

Gillis, Wm. C.—Whitley, Laurel, Knox and Richmond.

Glen, Robert E.—Christian and Todd.

Glover, Asa P.—Owen, Peadleton and Grant.

Grady, Thomas S.—Washington and Marion.

Haycraft, Samuel.—Hardin and Maade.

Ivan, John L.—Calloway, Trigg and Marshall.

Jenkins, Saml. H.—Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton.

Johnson, J. M.—McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell and Jefferson county.

Lyons, John G.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards of Louisville.

Marshall, Thornton F.—Harrison and Bracken.

McBrayer, Wm. H.—Mercer and Anderson.

McKee, James.—Montgomery, Clarke, Estill and Powell.

McKee, C. D.—7th and 8th wards of Louisville and Jefferson county.

Porter, Thomas P.—Woodford, Jessamine and Franklin.

Prall, John A.—Bourbon and Bath.

Read, Wm. B.—Larue, Nelson and Bullitt.

Rhea, Albert G.—Logan, Simpson and Butler.

Rust, H. M.—Greene, Carter and Lawrence.

Taylor, Harrison.—Mason and Lewis.

Walt, Cyrenus.—Pulaski and Lincoln.

Walton, S. J.—Green, Hart and Taylor.

Whitaker, Walter C.—Shelby and Spencer.

##### REPRESENTATIVES.

Abell, C. S.—Mercer.

Acre, W. B.—Caldwell and Lyon.

Alexander, R. M.—Clinton and Cumberland.

Armstrong, Vene P.—Hardin.

Bobaon, Henry.—Shelby.

Brown, William.—Christian.

Buckner, R. A.—Fayette.

Burbridge, Oscar H.—Bourbon.

Burket, John.—Garrard.

Burness, Curtis F.—Madison.

Burns, H. G.—Fleming and Rowan.

Burton, Robert, Jr.—Marion.

Carlisle, J. G.—Kenton.

Chambers, A. B.—Gallatin.

Clay, Thomas H.—Fayette.

Cleary, W. W.—Harrison.

Cleveland, T. H.—Bracken.

Coffey, Shelby, Jr.—Wayne.

Cook, J. W.—Greene.

Coleman, Virgil.—Calloway.

Cook, Milton J.—Laurel and Rockcastle.

Croxton, Joseph.—1st district Louisville.

Day, William.—Morgan and Breathitt.

Dobyns, H. B.—Fleming and Rowan.

Doan, John.—Hart.

Downing, Daniel E.—Monroe.

Dunlap, J. W.—Grant.

Ellis, John.—Kenton.

English, Robert.—Hardin.

Ewing, George W.—Lugan.

Faulconer, Eugene A.—Hancock.

Finn, John A.—Simpson.

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In Missouri, - 354,314 04 In Tennessee, - 67,549 21

Iowa & Minn., - 101,229 48 Kansas & Neb., - 19,943 72

Penn. & Va., - 31,595 82 Ark. & La., - 23,943 16

Mississippi and Alabama, - 52,414 16

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S. C. BULL, Dec. 7, 1859-dw.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

## To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JOHN M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate. Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

Extra copies of this paper containing the Governor's Message, can be furnished to those who wish them at 2 cents each.

## The Frankfort Commonwealth FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

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A few days ago we published a communication from ROBERT RICHARDSON, Esq., in reply to our comments upon his course in reference to the Normal School. He does not deny the correctness of the principal facts alleged by us, but complains that injustice was done in attributing to him motives that he never entertained. No one disliked to entertain a harsh opinion of Mr. Richardson more than we did, but in the absence of any explanation on his part the remarks made by us were the irresistible conclusions from his own acts, and we are not the only one who thought what we openly expressed. We knew that he had introduced and advocated the bill as originally passed; that during the early part of the session he had declared himself desperately opposed to its repeal; that he believed a school for the education of teachers was indispensably necessary to render the Common School Fund available for the purposes for which it was designed, and that the school at Lexington met his entire approbation; and that notwithstanding all this he voted for its unconditional destruction!—and that he did this without deigning to offer one word of explanation as to his course, without uttering a syllable in defense of the bill or in advocacy of any bill which might subsequently be introduced establishing a Normal School, and we must be permitted to remind him, without condescending to use his efforts to have the subject discussed by an able gentleman whom he knew to be here for that purpose. Now, in view of the fact that his party were threatening with destruction all who adhered to the cause of the Normal School, what was more natural than that we should suppose that it was intimidation, and no conviction of duty, which induced Mr. Richardson to vote for the repeal of a bill establishing a school which he thought absolutely and essentially necessary? How were we to know that in yielding to a prejudice he acknowledges to have been unreasonable, he was actuated by a desire to promote the subsequent establishment of a school which he then struck down? We must be permitted to say, that Mr. Richardson was guilty of the worst conduct with the best motives that we have ever heard of. It is his own fault that he permitted himself and others to misjudge him. His explanation should have been made in his speech in the House, in the final passage on the motion to repeal. Perhaps, however, if he had then made any such explanation, coupled with the declaration he now makes, that he is still in favor of the establishment of a school for teachers, he never would have been elected to the office he now holds.

Mr. Richardson closes his communication with the declaration that if the Legislature shall submit to the people a proposition to devote a part of the public money towards maintaining a Normal School, he will do all in his power to induce the people to consider the measure favorably. Will he go just a little further? Has he the nerve to openly urge the present Legislature to submit such a proposition to the people? Will he use his influence towards initiating the movement? Mr. Richardson's communication is open to much criticism, but as these comments are dictated by no unfriendly spirit, we prefer to waive all further comment. Whenever he takes a step towards perfecting the present deplorable, miserably, inefficient

system of public education, he may rely upon our hearty and undivided support, however slight it may be.

We learn with surprise that some of the officers of the Senate have assumed that our brief and hurried comments upon the organization of that body were dictated by personal hostility towards them. That this no idea could be more unfounded. We merely intended a candid expression of our own opinions of the capacity of the officers elected, nothing more. Those opinions were formed from our personal knowledge of the men, and are based upon grounds sufficient to justify our remarks. If they do not prove to be correct, and if every Democrat does not admit it before the close of the session, no one will be more rejoiced than ourselves; no one will be more ready to do each and every one of them ample justice. We prefer not to anticipate errors where possibly none may occur, but leave the officers to be judged of by their acts in the future, not by what has gone by.

The New Castle National Democrat positively refuses to apologize for the conduct of Judge Nuttall, but cruelly leaves him to defend himself. Well! we have no doubt that the Judge will do it the very first time he delivers himself from the Bench.

The New York Herald of the 15th inst. contains a carefully compiled statistical table of the deaths and their causes in the city of New York during the two last years. The grand total for the two years is 47,395, and of these 6,008 were from consumption and 708 from bronchitis. It is painful to think how many of these fatal cases might have been arrested in their first stages by the use of proper remedies. It is said that John Bull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry is very efficacious in such cases.

There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in this city, on the 10th day of January, 1860.

LAND SALE.—We call attention to the sale of the fine farm on Beeson of Mrs. ANN S. JACKSON, on next Saturday, on the premises. A chance for a good home and a bargain is presented.

Washington Irving, at a party in England, one day playfully asserted that the love of annexation which the Anglo-Saxon race displayed on every occasion, proceeded probably from its maritime habits rather than its greediness. As a proof, he cited the story of a faithful friend of his, who, being asked to a dinner party, set down to the table next to the hostess, in a great state of excitement, owing to his recent life. A few glasses of wine mounting to his brain, completed his confusion, and disheveled the small remains of his presence of mind. Casting his eyes down, he saw on his lap some white linen. "My heavens," thought he, "that's my shirt protruding from my waistband!" He immediately commenced to tuck in the offending portion of his dress, but the more he tucked in, the more there seemed to remain. At last he made a desperate effort, when a sudden crash around him, and a scream from the company, brought him to his senses. He had been all the time stuffing the table cloth into his breeches, and the last time had swept everything clean off the table. Thus our faithful friend annexed a table cloth, thinking it his own shirt.

SALES OF FAYETTE LAND.—In noticing the purchase by Mr. Joseph Faulconer, of this county, of the farm of Mr. John McLane, of Boyle, in our last, we neglected to state that Mr. Faulconer sold, at the time of his purchase, his farm in Fayette, four miles from Lexington on the Harrodsburg turnpike, to Mr. McLane, at \$100 per acre.

B. McCann, Esq., of Fayette county, sold a portion of his farm which was advertised in this paper, a few days ago, containing 300 acres, to Mr. Alexander Bush, of Fayette, at \$100 cash per acre. The portion sold includes the improvements, which are very valuable. Mr. McCann retains the balance of his farm, amounting to about 250 acres, also improved, and has withdrawn it from sale.—Obs. and Reporter.

SALES OF BOURBON LAND.—Mr. J. L. Horton recently sold his farm of about 200 acres to Charles Harris, at \$51 50 an acre. The land lies near the Levy, about 2 miles beyond Flat Rock.

Col. Sadler sold at auction, on Wednesday, the farm of Richard Clay containing 154 acres, at \$70 05. W. P. Berry was the purchaser. The farm of the late Mrs. Polly Sherman, 200 acres, was sold on Saturday at \$75 04 per acre. Mr. Burrell Griffith was the purchaser.

Mr. Frank Massie has sold his farm of 200 acres; about four miles from town, to Capt. Wm. P. Hume, at the price of \$100 per acre.—Paris Citizen.

The celebrated John Foster thus describes a bigot:

"He sees religion, not as a sphere, but a line, and it is a line in which he is moving. He is like an African buffalo—goes right and left, but never out of the right or left. He would not perceive a legion of angels or devils at the distance of ten yards on the one side or the other."

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. McCready, Franklin; dismissed.

Same v. Bruce, Gallatin; reversed.

Davis v. Commonwealth, Fayette; dismissed.

Wathen v. Wingate, Union; affirmed; reversed.

Smith v. Smith's heirs, Rockcastle; reversed.

Willis v. Brown, Taylor; reversed.

ORDERS.

Chas. S. French, of Winchester, R. H. Pratt, of Lexington, and John Rice, of Pike, were admitted as attorneys at this Court.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, 1859.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by Rev. E. T. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in bills as follows to wit:

Mr. PRALL—A bill to amend the charter of the Centerville and Jacksonville Turnpike: Internal Improvements.

Same—A bill to empower the Bourbon County Court to take Stock in Turnpike Roads: Internal Improvements.

Same—A bill to charter the Jacksonville Cemetery Company: Religion.

Mr. ANTHONY—A bill to change the time of the Allen Quarterly Courts: County Courts.

Mr. McBRAYER—A bill to enable the Anderson County Court to raise means to re-build the Court House and Clerk's Office of said County: County Courts.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to change the laws in relation to changes of venue: Judiciary.

Mr. MARSHALL suggested that the members of the Senate would like to attend the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, and therefore moved an adjournment.

And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

At 11 o'clock the Society was called to order, by B. J. Clay, the President, who stated that the object of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Clay also entered into an explanation of the condition of the Society. He stated that there was now in the hands of the Treasurer \$3,797 87, with only a small debt, if any at all, against the Society. He did not believe that there would be any difficulty in relation to the appropriation of \$5,000 per year, as he was satisfied that the people of the State were in favor of the continuation of the appropriation.

On motion of Col. Bradford, the minutes of the last meeting of the Society were read.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the delegates from local Societies were requested to make their reports.

COL. BRADFORD, from a committee appointed to draw up an amendment to the charter, reported as follows:

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and to give encouragement to all the Arts and Sciences connected therewith.

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the act incorporating the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, approved the 10th day of March, 1856, be and is hereby so amended, as that in future elections for Directors of said Society there shall be five Directors elected from each District in lieu of three.

§2. Be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated annually, out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the State Treasury, and to be paid as provided in the original act.

§3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the Vice Presidents of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, shall have and exercise all the powers which have been conferred upon the Directors in the original act of incorporation.

On motion, the amendment was adopted by the Society.

The President announced that the next business in order would be the election of a President for the ensuing year.

Col. L. J. BRADFORD, of Bracken county, was unanimously elected.

Two districts then proceeded to the selection of a Vice President and five directors for each district.

For the First District—

For Vice President—Philip Sweger, of Franklin.

Directors—Harrison Thompson, of Clarke; Oscar H. Burbridge, of Bourbon; Wm. Warfield, of Fayette; Joseph Shawhan, of Harrison; Geo. L. Forman, of Mason.

For the Second District—

Vice President—Dr. John A. Tomlinson, of Mercer.

Directors—Glosson Malloy, of Jefferson; Wm. A. Cook, of Mercer; W. C. Whitaker, of Shelby; T. S. Grundy, of Washington; George Denny, of Garrard.

For the Third District—

Vice President—Anthony Birdwell, of Livingston.

Directors—Mr. Quigley, of Ballard; Geo. M. Priest, of Henderson; R. C. Harrold, of Union; David King, of Logan; W. B. Machen, of Lyon.

Mr. J. W. TATE, the Treasurer of the Society made his report, from which we learn that the Receipts from all sources were \$11,145 89

Expended for all purposes, 7,352 71

Balance in Treasury, 3,793 18

R. W. SCOTT, of Franklin, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

1st. Resolved, That the affairs of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, during the four years of its existence, have been managed and conducted by its officers in such a manner as to merit the cordial approbation of its members, and that the thanks of the Society are hereby cordially tendered to the former officers.

2nd. Resolved, That the salutary effects of the operations of the Society have been such as to deserve the cordial approbation of the country, and the prompt assistance of the State in the granting of the usual appropriation.

And then the Society adjourned.

Members of the Legislature are requested to call at the Agricultural Room, over the Governor's office, and get the first volume of the Transactions of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

L. J. BRADFORD.

## NEW PHRENOLOGICAL REVELATION.

In Debuque, Iowa, the other day, a lawyer, hearing that Tom Marshall was a phrenologist, went up to him in a hotel and asked him if he would examine his brains for a hall. "I'll do it for nothing," said Tom, "if you'll stand on your head so I can get at 'em." The last stand of the lawyer he was looking for a knot hole!

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, P. M.

Returns from 19 wards give the following vote for Mayor of this city: Fernando Wood, 2,000; Mozart Hall Democrat, 25,996; W. F. Havemeyer, the Tammany Hall Democrat, 24,073; George Opydyke, Republican, 11,937. Wood's majority will probably reach 2,000.

Many a male flirt, were he to confess the truth, might echo the confession of Chesterfield: My vanity has very often made me take great pains to make many a woman in love with me, if I could, for whose person I would not have given a pinch of snuff.

Learning is not offensive in a woman, if she only preserves a gentle and a thoughtful mind. Some one has very significantly said that it does not matter how blue the stockings are, so the petticoat is long enough to cover them.

## To the County School Commissioners of Kentucky.

Office of Sup. of Pub. Instruction, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1st, 1859.

The Board of Education of Kentucky respectfully presents to your consideration the following rules to be observed in making out your next report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the condition of the Common Schools in your county.

The form of returns heretofore prescribed by the Board for the use of the County Commissioners, is, in every respect, to be complied with. It is earnestly hoped that these returns will be made by mail to the Superintendent, at Frankfort, Ky., on or before the 15th of January next. Very great inconvenience, as well as a necessity for relief in many instances by special legislation for "Common Schools not regularly reported," will be avoided by a timely observance of the above regulation.

Blank forms for two years, for the use of Trustees of District Schools, and blank forms for two years, for the use of County Commissioners, were furnished during last year (1858) to the Clerks of the County Courts. It is probable that several of the Trustees and Commissioners, who now report that they are without such forms, may obtain the same by applying for them at the County Clerk's offices of their respective counties. If not, the County Commissioners are desired to make application forthwith to the Superintendent, who will furnish them with such blanks for School Trustees and County Commissioners as may be required.

It is important that those of the Commissioners who have not yet reported their annual statements with the County Judges, should furnish the same to the Superintendent in due season.

It is requested that each Commissioner's report shall hereafter contain the name, profession, and post office address of the Commissioner.

Desirous of knowing, as far as possible, the entire amount of moneys contributed by citizens of our State in aid of the Common School Fund, the Board request you to furnish, accompanying your next report to the Superintendent, a statement of the amount of moneys, exclusive of the appropriations made by law, contributed in your county, during the present year, for the payment of salaries of teachers of the District Schools, and for the erection of school houses.

In many, perhaps all, of the counties of Kentucky, large sums, in addition to the allowances from the School Fund, are annually raised by subscription, for the employment of Common School teachers and the erection of school houses. It is not expected that the Commissioners should specially report the sums raised by subscription in every school district; but brief statements, accompanying their regular returns, of the amounts thus contributed in their respective counties, (we believe they can be made with out much trouble and with reasonable accuracy,) would furnish most important information touching the interests of the Common School System in Kentucky, so far as they have been promoted by State aid and voluntary subscriptions.

The office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been established in the city of Frankfort; and all correspondence with that office, or with the Board of Education, will be directed to this city.

B. MAGOFFIN,  
T. S. PAGE,  
T. B. MONROE, Jr.,  
A. J. JAMES,  
R. RICHARDSON.

November 4, 1859—W. C.

## Metropolitan Hall.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

On Thursday Evening, December 8th.

THE OLD HUNDRED

OF NEW ENGLAND,

FORMERLY

OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY.

(En route for New Orleans.) Ladies and Gentlemen Vocalists, including

MISS JENNY TWICHELL,

The distinguished young New England Contralto

PROF. D. C. HALL,

The renowned Soloist on the Golden Organ.

MR. RODOLPHUS HALL,

The eminent Cornet and Clarinet Performer.

With their Splendid

ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS,

Will appear in

Costumes of a Century Ago.

Admission—Ladies, 30 cts. 50 cts.

Children and Servants—25 cts. 50 cts.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8 P. M.

December 8, 1859—W. C.

## PHENIX FOUNDRY,

Tenth Street, op. the Artesian Well,

LOUISVILLE, KY

WM. H. GRAINGER, Ag't.

STEAM ENGINES FOR COTTON GINS, SAW AND GRIND MILLS, &c.; Cranks, Gudgeons, Mill Gearing, Cotton Gin Segments, Shafting, Pulleys, Mill Gearing, &c.; Circular or Saw Saw Mills; No. 100's Reaction Valves or Wheels for Saw or Grind Mills, &c.

TELEGRAPH SALES.—One half Cash; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, without interest. Approved security, or a lien on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

Nov. 11, 1859—W. C.

JOHN PARKER.

## WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, on the

19th day of December,

his being Court day, the Farm on which the late William Parker, deceased, resided, containing from One Hundred and Eighty to Two Hundred Acres, said land lies on Otter Creek, about 5 miles above Frankfort. The said Farm is a quantity of the timber. Any person wishing to purchase said Farm would do well to call and examine it before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half Cash; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, without interest. Approved security, or a lien on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

L. O. O. F.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.,

Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

Transient members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, on door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 7, 1859—W. C.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Sec'y.

## MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on St. Clair Street.

Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 2, 1859—W. C.

G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

## LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of Washington and Main Streets, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash.

Dec. 2, 1859.

J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.

## Private Boarding.

Two or Three Members of the Legislature can be accommodated with rooms and boarding by application to

G. W. LEWIS,

At Commonwealth Office.

Frankfort, Nov. 28, 1859.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruet's hands many notes due by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky.

A. O. BOUGES.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try the remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 300 First St., Williamsburg, Kings Co.,

Oct. 7, 1859—W. C.

New York.

## REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN

Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

## GIVE ME A CALL!

JOHN T. ROBERTS, Agent,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits,

Toys, Bottled Liquors, Tobacco,

Segars, &c., &c.

FRESH BREAD EVERY MORNING.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

Received daily during the season.

MY STOCK is full and complete. I hope to receive a liberal patronage from my friends and the public.

Frankfort, Oct. 19, 1859—W. C.

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS & CO.,

Salut Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

Have just received and opened a full and complete assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces Cloaks, Pelots, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS & CO.

Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. (Oct. 14, 1859.)

## PAGE, GAINES & PAGE

Would again beg leave to call the attention of the public to their large

Full Importation of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which, in point of variety, richness and neatness of style, cannot be excelled,



W. D. STIRMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.  
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and  
Pathological Anatomy.  
DAVID CUMMINS, M. D., Demonstrator.  
Fees.—Each Professor \$15—full course \$105.  
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D.,  
Dean of the Faculty.  
July 12, 1859—w&tw3m—ch. Lou. Joer.